





## FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2. The royal mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Wickman, from Liverpool 19th ult. arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The Liverpool Cotton market continued dull, but at the close there was an improved demand, though at a considerable decline from prices current at the sailing of the Persia.

Breadstuffs were very quiet, but without material change in prices. Provisions dull. The Niagara brings \$7,000 for Boston, and \$20,000 for Halifax.

The general news by this arrival embraces little of importance.

There is no later intelligence from India. Further attempts to launch the steamer Levathan have proved abortive.

The enterprise to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol has been abandoned.

The Niagara left Liverpool at 10 30 A. M. on Saturday, 19th.

At Atlantic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 30 P. M. of the 16th.

Jan. 1, 6 P. M. the Niagara passed the steamship Canada, from Halifax for Liverpool.

The Times gives a list of the principal suspensions announced in London since the beginning of October. The number is 55, and the liabilities are estimated at \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000. The liabilities of houses suspended in the provinces are computed at \$35,000,000, at a very moderate calculation. This includes debts of five banks, amounting to \$23,000,000. The total is \$50,000,000.

Great Britain.

Operations were resumed upon the Levathan on the 16th, but, with a most tremendous pressure, the vessel was only moved about three feet, when the work was suspended *sine die*. No less than three hydraulic rams one powerful Arab, or windlass, and the double chains which drag the vessel towards the river, were all burst and broken. The Times thinks one-half the hydraulic presses in the kingdom will be required to overcome the difficulties. No further attempt would be made till after Christmas.

It is said that a conference will shortly be held in London, between the representatives of France and England, to settle what is and what is not slave traffic.

Russia.

The American brig Silver Rays, having on board the engineers and machinery that were to have been employed in the raising of the vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol has returned to Constantinople. The said vessels are reported by the divers to be so thoroughly buried in mud and earth that any raising of them is out of the question; the difficulties and the expense of doing so being estimated to exceed the probable proceeds of the salvage.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces a victory of the Russians over the Circassians. Gen. Joffe Kimoff having defeated the Tcherkesses, of whom a great number were killed. In this affair a number of the villages of the Tcherkess were burnt.

Spain.

An amnesty for political offenses in the transatlantic possessions of Spain has been granted.

The meeting of the Cortes was postponed till January 10, when the Queen will open the session in person.

Important Telegraph Extension.

Mr. F. H. Palmer, the enterprising lessee of the Cape Cod and Island telegraph lines, has built says the Boston Advertiser, during the past month about sixty miles of new and substantial lines, one on the South Shore through Hingham, Cohasset and Scituate, with the terminus at Hull, at which important point for marine news, he has had erected a substantial and convenient building, adapted for an operating room, observatory, &c., for this connection Mr. Palmer has obtained a new and powerful glass for harbor observations, and also secured the services of Mr. Joseph Pope, for many years the experienced and faithful managing operator on the old line at this station. Offices have also been opened at Scituate and Cohasset, to which will shortly be added Hingham and North Cohasset. The completion of this line adds to the facilities heretofore extended to the insurance, shipping and general commercial interests of Boston, to an extent the value of which cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Palmer's other telegraph enterprise, is at Cape Ann, commencing at Rockport, and extending to Boston through Gloucester, Beverly, Salem and Lynn, with a branch connecting Marblehead. Offices will be opened at Rockport, Gloucester and Salem, and telegraph instruments will shortly be talking at all the important stations on this line.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—Dr. Long of Holyoke, Mass., relates through the Springfield Republican his method of treating this fearful disease, after an experience of thirty-five years:—

"For the last twelve years my treatment has been as follows:—Vaporbath at the commencement, with warm diluent drinks and medicines acting to the surface. (Of these every physician has his favorites, and I have mine.) This brings out the rash of a bright scarlet color, which is right, as the condition of the blood is shown by the color of the rash, which in the worst cases is very dark and sparse. When the rash is fully developed, I keep it so by a moderately stimulating course, and give frequent gargles of marsh-mallow for the canker. In the high inflammation of the skin, when the burning, restless patient writhes in agony, I wrap him in a warm wet sheet, and pack him down.—If sleep ensues and the patient is warm and quiet, let him remain two hours. This removes the inflammation of the skin, and renders the cuticle permeable for the escape of that morbid matter, which, like a universal blister, in convalescence, desquamates the whole surface. Use no antimonials, and allow no physic till the subsidence of the rash, and the result has been most happy, having succeeded in curing every patient who has been under my care from the commencement of the disease; and in no case has there been any swelling of the throat, or disease of the sinuses, or spongy bones, or dropsical affections as a result of the disease."

The laws of nature are just, but terrible. There is no weary mercy in them. Cause and consequence are inseparable and inevitable. The fire burns, the water drowns, the air consumes, the earth buries. And perhaps it would be well for our race, if the punishment of crimes against the laws of man were as inevitable as the punishment of crime against the laws of nature—were man as unerring in his judgments as nature.

A story has been the rounds of the papers, stating that the grasshoppers consumed a whole crop of tobacco out west during the past summer, and afterwards sat upon the fence by the road side, begging a chew of tobacco from every passing traveler. But a gentleman who has just returned from St. Louis, says that the report is untrue.

Annexation and war—that's true, every word of it, said a port old maid; "no soon or do you get married than you begin to fight."

## The Rockland Gazette,

Thursday, January 7, 1858.

### The New Marriage Law.

The new provisions of our State law respecting marriage, which, as embodied in the new revised statutes, went into operation and became law upon the first of the present month, have of late called forth remark from nearly all the papers in the State, as well as from some of our Boston contemporaries, and we propose to say a word of our own upon the subject at the present time. That portion of the law which has been the occasion of comment by the press, for the last few weeks, is the provision which stands as Section 9 of Chapter 59 of the new Revised Statutes, and is as follows:

"Sec. 9. When residents of this state, with intent to evade the preceding provisions, and to return and reside here, go into another state or country, and there have their marriage solemnized, and afterwards return and reside here, such marriage shall be void in this state."

Before making any remark as to the effect of this section, we will glance at the past condition of the marriage law, and the recent action of the legislature. The whole of the act of the legislature passed last winter, repealing the "licensing" system and revising the publication of intentions of marriage, is as follows:

"Sections one two and five, of chapter two hundred and eighty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-two are hereby repealed; and sections six and eight of chapter eighty seven of the revised statutes, are hereby revised."

Sections 1 and 2 of chapter 282 of the laws of 1852, were the sections providing that persons intending to be joined in marriage should procure of the town or city clerk, a certificate of the record of their intention, &c., and section 5 of the same chapter was the section repealing those sections (6 and 8) of the revised statutes which the act of 1857 revised. The act of 1857, then, left the marriage law upon these points, just as it stands in the old revised statutes, the repealing section of 1852 having been made void. In the new revised statutes, those sections (6 and 8) which were repealed in 1852 and revised in 1857, and which relate to the publication of intentions of marriage, are united in one section, and stand as section 5 of chapter 59.

Section 9, which we first quoted, declares that when persons, with intent to evade the preceding provisions, go out of the state to be married and are there joined in marriage and return here to reside, the marriage shall be void in this state. The "preceding provisions" are those prohibiting marriage within certain degrees of kindred,—forbidding the marriage of insane persons and idiots, and the intermarriage of white persons with negroes,—making void marriages where either party has a wife or husband living,—making necessary the publication of marriage intentions,—requiring the consent of parents or guardians to the marriage of minors,—demanding a certificate to be filed with the town or city clerk, where parties are married out of the State, and providing penalty for neglect,—and stating proceedings to be had when marriage has been forbidden by any parties. The language of section 9 seems explicit, and when, then, parties go out of the state to be married, from a desire to avoid the disagreeable requirement of publishing their matrimonial intentions, and return here to reside, we have no doubt that such marriages are void in this State, if the State has power to make them void. It will be borne in mind, however, that all marriages contracted in this manner previous to the 1st of January, 1858, (the time when the new Statutes became the law of the State) are liable to no such disability, and are perfectly valid and legal in all respects; and such parties have incurred no liabilities, except that of a fine of \$10.00, where they have neglected to file with the town or city clerk a certificate of such marriage within seven days after their return to the state. We have heard the suggestion made that, as the 9th section of the 59th chapter of the new statutes, which we have quoted, is in the 57th chapter of the old statutes, and was not disturbed by the act of 1852 or that of 1857, but has been transferred to the new revised statutes with some entirely unimportant verbal alterations, this section has been in full force, as an unrevoked portion of the old revised statutes, before the first of January, as well as in effect now, as a provision of the new statutes. This is very true, and still it is not true. Although a section similar in itself has been in force, as a part of the old statutes, still, in its application, the 9th section of the 59th chapter is entirely new. The corresponding section in the 7th chapter of the old statutes is in words almost the same, but it occurs there as the 5th section, and the "preceding provisions" are there only those which prohibit marriage within certain degrees of kindred, forbid intermarriage of white persons and negroes, and the marriage of insane persons and idiots, and prohibit bigamy. It will be seen on once that the place it occupies in the chapter makes a vast deal of difference in the operation of this section, as the latter depends entirely upon what the "preceding provisions" may be. For ourselves, we think it should have remained in the position it occupied in the old statutes.—Whether the new statute will induce any parties to have their marriage intentions published at home who would otherwise go out of the State to be married, remains yet to be seen.

In conclusion of our remarks upon this topic, we have to say that, in the name of all the very many from whom we have heard any expression of opinion upon the subject, we ask of the Legislature which convenes this week the immediate repeal of the law respecting the publication of intention of marriage. This law we believe to be unwise, repugnant to the great majority of the people of the State, and entirely useless. In the course of the large portion of a year since it has been revised, we have not heard a single expression in its favor, while every one who has spoken of it in our hearing has condemned it. The press, too, has generally spoken against it. We can scarcely doubt that it will be repealed at the present session of the Legislature. As to the 9th section of the 59th chapter of the new statutes, we regard it as unreasonable, if not oppressive. If parties to whose union there is no legal objection, acting in good faith, choose to go into another state and have their marriage solemnized there, according to the laws of that State, to avoid a disagreeable requirement in their own, we consider it absurd and unjust for the law to declare that marriage void. The provision was designed, doubtless, to prevent improper marriages, but why should it be made applicable in cases where no legal objection exists? It might have been assigned such a place in the chapter as to apply only to such cases as some within the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8, of the 59th Chapter of the Statutes, in which case it would have operated just as favorably to prevent marriages to which any of the objections contemplated in the statute exist, and would not have imposed any unreasonable restraints upon parties to whose marriage there is no legal disability and no proper objection. We trust that our legislators, with a regard for the pockets of our ministers, the feelings of matrimonial candidates, and the ver-

diet given by the good sense of a majority of the people, will speedily revoke the action of their predecessors, and remove all unreasonable obstructions from the path which leads to the hymeneal altar.

JUVENILE MISSION FAIR.—The Juvenile Missionary Society composed of Children connected with the Congregationalist Society in this city, held a Fair, at the vestry of their Church, on Wednesday evening of last week, which proved a very pleasant occasion to those present. Having had no previous knowledge of this gathering, we dropped in at the vestry at eight o'clock or later, and found the "lads and lassies" present enjoying themselves finely, while the colder portion of the company seemed no less pleased, though not so noisily playful. The vestry was appropriately decorated with evergreen, and at a table at one end of the room articles of needlework, &c., were offered for sale, while at the other extremity was a small curtained stage, where the little misses were presenting "tableaux," for the entertainment of their friends.

After the latter came a declamation from Master Samuel Fessenden, which was extremely creditable to the young gentleman. Master Fessenden is only ten years of age, but we think that but few pupils of our High School would have presented the piece he gave in a better manner than was done on this occasion. The entertainment was ended by the singing of an appropriate closing hymn, by a choir of little girls, who acquitted themselves very creditably. The receipts on this occasion were about \$20, the greater portion of which we understand the children will apply to constitute their pastur, Rev. Mr. Wallace, a life-member of the Missionary Society.

### "A New Temperance Movement."

We cut the following paragraph, recording a very commendable movement in the temperance cause in Augusta, from the last number of the *Gospel Banner*.

"We are happy to learn that measures are on foot to give the cause of Temperance a new and vigorous impetus. Our community are beginning to realize the necessity of some decided and efficient action in view of the flood of drunkenness which is sweeping over us, hitherto unchecked and almost unregarded. It is certainly time something were done. Last evening, at a meeting held in Concert Hall, a committee was appointed whose duty it is to obtain the signatures among our active business men and others interested in the subject, to call for a mass meeting to consult upon the public good, and provide for the general welfare. It is proposed to organize and make efficient the pubic sentiment which is now unmistakably aroused in this community, against the unlicensed and unlimited traffic in ardent spirits; and measures will be taken, we trust, to put actively in force the provisions of the present or any future law for the removal of this great evil. Let our respectable and responsible men take hold of this thing in earnest, and the work is done."

The Portland Advertiser copies this paragraph, and the Editor says that he happens to personally know that several prominent democrats of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, are anxious to unite with others in an earnest effort to procure some law that will effectually close the grog shops which are working such ruin among us. The Advertiser is "glad to see this movement in the quarter from which it originates, because it affords the most gratifying assurance that the public mind has reached the condition most favorable for that calm, well-considered and judicious legislation, so imperatively demanded in reference to a subject that in times past has been the source of such embittered and prolonged controversies."

We need a law for the suppression of "grog shops," and such a law we think the people of Maine will not fail to endorse by their votes, when the opportunity is given them, as we trust it soon may be. Our citizens we think, must be desirous to rid themselves of the burden of rum-selling and drunkenness which rests upon our city. We shall allude to the subject of a liquor law more at length in our next issue.

THE LEVIATHAN NOT LAUNCHED.—We regret to learn by our foreign news, that the efforts to launch the *Leviathan* had proved ineffectual, and operations have been suspended for the present.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE.—We would call the attention of inventors and others, to the advertisement of R. H. Eddy, Esq., Boston, the well known solicitor for Patents.—His long experience in the business, his extensive practice, and his unusual facilities for securing patents, render his services of inestimable value to those having business at the Patent Office. See advertisement in another column.

The third promenade concert of the Rockland Band took place at Phoenix Hall, on Tuesday evening of last week. There was a large company present, who in the excellent music of the band and the social pleasures of the occasion found a very agreeable evening's entertainment. We understand these concerts are to be continued further, and presume the next will be on Tuesday evening of next week. We hope the Band will have such audiences as will remunerate them for their efforts.

Our citizens will remember that Rev. Mr. Kallouh's lecture before the Young Men's Foreign Union will be given this (Wednesday) evening. His subject is "Cemeteries and Epitaphs," and we have no doubt the lecture will prove a rich entertainment. Let the house be filled.

FINE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The new revised statutes, which went into effect last Friday, impose as a penalty for drunkenness a fine of \$5 for the first, and \$10 or imprisonment for the second offence. If the law should be enforced, tipping would be an expensive luxury. Drunkenness should not be suffered to go unchecked, but the poisoned fountain at which the rum-seller sits must be stopped in its flow, if we hope to stop the streams of wretchedness which are flowing through our communities.

Our readers will not forget that the beautiful cantata of the "Palace of Industry" is to be presented on Thursday evening at the 1st Baptist Church. It will no doubt form a beautiful entertainment, and as Messrs. Butler and Smith have taken so much pains with their juvenile class, it can hardly fail to be well performed.

It is with pleasure we call attention to the Writing and Navigation School of Messrs. Pendleton & Perry as they are both old citizens and personal friends. Mr. Pendleton has taught too long and has been too successful in teaching the art of good Penmanship to need any other announcement than is to be found in his advertisement, to secure a full class; which may be kept good as to numbers—so long as the school shall be kept up. And if any one wishes to know of Capt. Perry's qualifications as a teacher of Navigation, they have only to enquire of the first of our young sea captains they meet, and they will at once learn that no one is more competent than Capt. Kzoott.

For the Gazette.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—Rape, rapine, murder and arson and crime of every name and character run riot in this village of a million of inhabitants, as is evidenced by the daily announcements in the various papers.

The oldest citizens, men who were born here and have lived here all their days, will tell you that they have a feeling of insecurity, while walking the streets in the evening, that they never felt before and the nightly developments all tend to make this impression more indelible.

Two or three nights ago a woman was seized on Fourteenth Street, between seven and eight in the evening, and robbed of all her jewelry, cloak and bonnet, and a policeman who interfered and attempted to arrest the ruffians was killed to the ground, and so severely beaten that his life was despaired of for several days. I saw him at the City Hospital to day, and he looked like almost anything but a man, though his condition is greatly improved since the injury. If a man were not a child of circumstances, there would be no excuse for coming from a quiet home in the country to this Gotham for the purpose of gaining a livelihood.

Many a man has been heard to say that he wished he could get his family out of our little city, on account of the many depressing moral influences which surrounded them there; and no man should be blamed for such a desire; for entertaining a hope that some day he may breathe an atmosphere not impregnated with such depressing and corrupting influences; But no man who visits this village from R. can be otherwise than favorably impressed with the moral atmosphere which generally surrounds him at home. But, as before observed, mankind are children of circumstances, and when they have little ones looking to them for bread and other necessities of life, and their legitimate business at home will not enable them to obtain the necessary means of support, they must go to some other place, and if necessary to do so, they must come here, the great central mart of the country.

It matters not how strongly they may be attracted to friends in consequence of favors received in hours of tribulation, or hearts of humanity that throb in their bosom for those looking up to them for protection and support, they will sever the ties of duty regard for such, and provide for their own, lest they be accused of having denied the faith and being worse than infidels. But no more of this!—I will close this hasty and imperfect epistle by saying a few words that may interest the medical portion of your readers. Of course, as they are sought to be men of sense, they will not expect me to employ technical terms which they only can understand in giving a brief synopsis of what I see or hear. Therefore, let me say that, to-day, I witnessed the tying of the carotid artery—the largest artery of the neck—by Dr. Buck, at the City Hospital. The unfortunate patient was a sailor, who four weeks ago, fell from the rigging of a vessel one hundred feet to the deck, striking upon his feet, breaking one of his legs and fracturing also his pelvis causing aneurism. In a few days after his fall he began to experience severe pain in the right eye, which resulted in neuritis of an artery on the inner side of the eye, the next nose, causing the whole eye to protrude and evert or turn outward, beside, as a matter of course there was great discoloration and throbbing, but no pain.

No alternative was left but to delegate the common carotid, and it now remains to be seen whether or not the brain will starve and die for want of proper arterial nourishment, or the patient ultimately recover. This is only the eighth time this artery has been tied since the art of surgery has been called into requisition for the relief of poor unfortunate mortals. So Old Buck, not the old smutty Buck without a Doe, but old Buck with a Doe, and last year a surgeon in the City Hospital is the eighth great man who has performed this operation. But old Buck with a Doe is not the best surgeon in this village, to say nothing of your humble servant. There is a man here by the name of Carcian who stands head and shoulders above him, and even old Mott is eclipsed by him in every thing, except egotism, and in that he can't be beat.

I will tell you more about medical men and medical colleges in this village, if it be acceptable to you and your readers. It being twelve o'clock P. M., I think I will retire. O. K.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.—Through the kindness of Messrs. A. Williams & Co., we are in receipt of the January number of "Merry's Museum, Woodworth's Cabinet and the Schoellkopf," and also of the back-numbers for October, November and December. This beautiful little magazine for children is published by Messrs. J. N. Stearns and Co., No. 115 Nassau St., and commences a new volume (the 35th) with the present number. The "Museum" is edited by "Robert Merry, Uncle Frank and Hiram Hatcher," who are all experienced in catering to the tastes of little readers. The "School-fellow" has been united with the "Museum" since the failure of its former publishers, Messrs. Miller & Curtis. The consolidated magazine will not fail to delight our little friends who take it and read it, and we advise those who have not done so, to send \$1.00 to the publishers and have the "Museum" sent to their address for the coming year. Those who prefer it can buy this magazine in single numbers at SPEAR'S.

ELIHU BARRITT has accepted an invitation from the Young Men's Foreign Union to address our citizens upon the subject of "Compensated Emancipation," and will visit this city, for that purpose, between the present time and the first of March.

"DREW'S RURAL."—The *Rural Intelligence* of last week came to us in the folio form, and enlarged to very nearly the size of the *Gazette*. The "Rural" is just entering upon its fourth volume, and is beautifully printed on the best of paper, making a fine appearance. The paper will continue to enjoy the services of its veteran and experienced Editor, and we doubt not will meet the wants of those who require a good agricultural and family paper.

A medicine that sells at home is its own best advertisement, yet we are pleased to voluntarily say a word in favor of the "Panacea" prepared by Mr. Wm. Pendleton of this city.—We have tried it in several instances, both internally and externally, where a pain alleviator was needed, and found its action prompt and effective. We therefore gladly recommend it to every family in Rockland, assuring them that we consider it worth double its cost as one of a class of remedies always found by prudent housekeepers. Call for Pendleton's Vegetable Panacea.

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Two or three nights ago a woman was seized on Fourteenth Street, between seven and eight in the evening, and robbed of all her jewelry, cloak and bonnet, and a policeman who interfered and attempted to arrest the ruffians was killed to the ground, and so severely beaten that his life was despaired of for several days. I saw him at the City Hospital to day, and he looked like almost anything but a man, though his condition is greatly improved since the injury. If a man were not a child of circumstances, there would be no excuse for coming from a quiet home in the country to this Gotham for the purpose of gaining a livelihood.

Many a man has been heard to say that he wished he could get his family out of our little city, on account of the many depressing moral influences which surrounded them there; and no man should be blamed for such a desire; for entertaining a hope that some day he may breathe an atmosphere not impregnated with such depressing and corrupting influences; But no man who visits this village from R. can be otherwise than favorably impressed with the moral atmosphere which generally surrounds him at home. But, as before observed, mankind are children of circumstances, and when they have little ones looking to them for bread and other necessities of life, and their legitimate business at home will not enable them to obtain the necessary means of support, they must go to some other place, and if necessary to do so, they must come here, the great central mart of the country.

It matters not how strongly they may be attracted to friends in consequence of favors received in hours of tribulation, or hearts of humanity that throb in their bosom for those looking up to them for protection and support, they will sever the ties of duty regard for such, and provide for their own, lest they be accused of having denied the faith and being worse than infidels. But no more of this!—I will close this hasty and imperfect epistle by saying a few words that may interest the medical portion of your readers. Of course, as they are sought to be men of sense, they will not expect me to employ technical terms which they only can understand in giving a brief synopsis of what I see or hear. Therefore, let me say that, to-day, I witnessed the tying of the carotid artery—the largest artery of the neck—by Dr. Buck, at the City Hospital. The unfortunate patient was a sailor, who four weeks ago, fell from the rigging of a vessel one hundred feet to the deck, striking upon his feet, breaking one of his legs and fracturing also his pelvis causing aneurism. In a few days after his fall he began to experience severe pain in the right eye, which resulted in neuritis of an artery on the inner side of the eye, the next nose, causing the whole eye to protrude and evert or turn outward, beside, as a matter of course there was great discoloration and throbbing, but no pain.

No alternative was left but to delegate the common carotid, and it now remains to be seen whether or not the brain will starve and die for want of proper arterial nourishment, or the patient ultimately recover. This is only the eighth time this artery has been tied since the art of surgery has been called into requisition for the relief of poor unfortunate mortals. So Old Buck, not the old smutty Buck without a Doe, but old Buck with a Doe, and last year a surgeon in the City Hospital is the eighth great man who has performed this operation. But old Buck with a Doe is not the best surgeon in this village, to say nothing of your humble servant. There is a man here by the name of Carcian who stands head and shoulders above him, and even old Mott is eclipsed by him in every thing, except egotism, and in that he can't be beat.

I will tell you more about medical men and medical colleges in this village, if it be acceptable to you and your readers. It being twelve o'clock P. M., I think I will retire. O. K.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.—Through the kindness of Messrs. A. Williams & Co., we are in receipt of the January number of "Merry's Museum, Woodworth's Cabinet and the Schoellkopf," and also of the back-numbers for October, November and December. This beautiful little magazine for children is published by Messrs. J. N. Stearns and Co., No. 115 Nassau St., and commences a new volume (the 35th) with the present number. The "Museum" is edited by "Robert Merry, Uncle Frank and Hiram Hatcher," who are all experienced in catering to the tastes of little readers. The "School-fellow" has been united with the "Museum" since the failure of its former publishers, Messrs. Miller & Curtis. The consolidated magazine will not fail to delight our little friends who take it and read it, and we advise those who have not done so, to send \$1.00 to the publishers and have the "Museum" sent to their address for the coming year. Those who prefer it can buy this magazine in single numbers at SPEAR'S.

ELIHU BARRITT has accepted an invitation from the Young Men's Foreign Union to address our citizens upon the subject of "Compensated Emancipation," and will visit this city, for that purpose, between the present time and the first of March.

"DREW'S RURAL."—The *Rural Intelligence* of last week came to us in the folio form, and enlarged to very nearly the size of the *Gazette*. The "Rural" is just entering upon its fourth volume, and is beautifully printed on the best of paper, making a fine appearance. The paper will continue to enjoy the services of its veteran and experienced Editor, and we doubt not will meet the wants of those who require a good agricultural and family paper.

A medicine that sells at home is its own best advertisement, yet we are pleased to voluntarily say a word in favor of the "Panacea" prepared by Mr. Wm. Pendleton of this city.—We have tried it in several instances, both internally and externally, where a pain alleviator was needed, and found its action prompt and effective. We therefore gladly recommend it to every family in Rockland, assuring them that we consider it worth double its cost as one of a class of remedies always found by prudent housekeepers. Call for Pendleton's Vegetable Panacea.

The Thirty-seventh Legislature of Maine assembled at Augusta on Wednesday of this week. From the moderate amount of legislation which seems to be demanded, a short session is anticipated.

For the Gazette.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 26, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—Rape, rapine, murder and arson and crime of every name and character run riot in this village of a million of inhabitants, as is evidenced by the daily announcements in the various papers.

The oldest citizens, men who were born here and have lived here all their days, will tell you that they have a feeling of insecurity, while walking the streets in the evening, that they never felt before and the nightly developments all tend to make this impression more indelible.







## THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

FOR 1858.

### I. THE MACHINE.

[SCENE.—Gazette Office, near midnight, Dec. 31, 1857. Only the Devil present, who has just turned on the gas and poked the fire. Enter POET LAUREATE of the establishment, with a rhyming dictionary and a quire of foolscap. The following ensue:—]

POET.—What, ho! ink-stained knave! bring forth the dir machine.

DEVIL.—And lubricate its creaking wheels, and sweep the hoppers clean!

POET.—These leaves of smoothly-rhyming words throw in, —this paper, too.

DEVIL.—Connect the rods, and dust the crank—there, mortal imp, 'twill do.

POET.—Turn softly, now; let's have a batch of retrospective rhymes.

DEVIL.—Before we turn a cheerful strain to greet the New Year's chiming.

IMP.—Here it comes!

POET.—The moon is shining bright, my love, The stars are in the sky.

IMP.—I come to you by night, my love—

POET.—[Hold, Imp! You're been using the machine to turn off some love-sick serenade, I dare say! Set back the gauge, and try again!—]

IMP.—If the subscriber thinks he pays, Or the poor printer thinks he's paid, They—

POET.—[Hold hard, again, careless Imp, and take that leaf of the Atlantic Monthly, out of the hopper! Now, try again!—]

IMP.—Of all the wares since the birth of Mars, On the tough old earth or the rolling stars—

POET.—On the hand-dug fields of ancient Rome, Or on Uncle Sam's Farm, nearer home, —

IMP.—The Indian fight on the spot-black pot, New York police rows, or what not.

POET.—The greatest war that ever was known Was the "Water-War," in Rockland town!

IMP.—[Port.—Hold! What's this, Imp most incorrigible? Ah, here's a scrap of a newspaper, with "Skipper Lesson's Ride," in the Hopper. Now it's all right! Go ahead, for—]

### II. THE CARRIER'S SONG.

#### THE OLD YEAR.

The fire is low in the office grate, On this night of chill December,

As the flames of the waning year die out, To the last and dying ember.

The old year goes to the icy tomb, And, to cheer his sad departing,

Let us bless him with just a few good-will, As we bled him in his starting.

The joy he found in his happy homes, Where his early days brought gladness,

He has changed with his fleeting hours, 'Tis true, To the mournful pain and sadness.

But still, in place of the joy he took, The pitying year has given

A bright chain which will link the heart bereaved To a stronger love in heaven.

The old year, too, in our business world, Far and wide has sown disaster,

But the ill he has brought will work out good, As the wheels of time speed faster.

So has every pain which the year has brought, Some a balm to ease its sorrow,

And the lesson of wisdom learned to-day, Bring the peace of a better morrow.

But the year has brought us many bright days, Many hours of joy and gladness,

And the laugh of the merry heart we've heard More oft than the wail of sadness.

Then go, Old Year, to your tomb, in peace, And lie down with by-gone ages,

And your name, for all time, shall be honored stand On history's deathless pages.

The fire is low in the office grate— Died the year with its dying embers:—

And the Carrier starts from sleep and dream, And his New Year's task remembers.

He takes his "stick," to his "case" he goes, And with nimble fingers flitting,

As the night to the morning hour wanes on, He "sees up" this New Year's Greeting.

#### THE NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

I greet you, kind patrons, with "HAPPY NEW YEAR!" May the twelvemonth that's dawning begin with good cheer;

May the hours of its morning, shine cloudless and bright; On homes that are joyous and hearts that are light;

May no cloud in the sky of its future appear, No pain mar the joy of its happy New Year.

Another year, and the millions of earth, Come with festive rejoicings to welcome his birth;

And a grand old year, with its honored young head, From flowers that were brought by the year that is dead.

In the farmer's wide kitchen the table is spread, Where peace and full plenty are joyously wed;

And merriment, and merriment, and merriment, And the year with its honored young head.

Swirl the glad notes of welcome that greet the New Year. In the merchant's broad hall, 'neath the cottonier's roof,

The New Year's hail weaves sweet pleasure's light web Of the dull wear of the year that is dead.

Even the humble strains join with the glad New Year's chimes.

So comes the New Year—may you spend its hours That the path of its months shall be strewn with sweet flowers.

Look back to the past, where Experience stands; Let her lead and lessons keep your life's bark from the sands.

Where honor is wrecked, and where virtue goes down, Where passion's waves surge, and where misfortune's dikes frown,

But with wisdom to guide, Perseverance to speed, Go where Love and mercy, and bright light beams shall lead.

Feed the poor from your store; and the just in his cause; Give the feeble your help—your support to the laws;

Give your country a vote that is honest and true, Against the wrong that is old, or the evil that is new.

The bright and honest of freedom we claim— May our acts never make us unworthy the name.

As a forward advance practice about eight years, So, with just a few hints, we unloose the theme.

To our teacher friends a suggestion we make, Which we trust they will find very pleasant to make.

If you find single lines not a cold source of trouble, A few to the minister 'twill make them all double.

This one word to our friends who would live through the winter—

Subscribe for the paper, and then pay the printer! Each week all carriers—none can equal cold water,—

And rest not the Carrier's meek suit for "QUARTER!"

May the New Year that's come bring you joy with its sun; May your hearts be as light when his sands are all run;

May happiness, plenty, content, and sweet peace, Be yours with the New Year, and increase.

Be yours the Carrier ends—his good-bye to you here, And will come with his rhymes with another New Year.

PARIS COACHES.—You take a coach and pay for the time you have it, beginning from the first quarter of an hour, for which a comparatively high price is charged. From that time up to one hour a trifling increase is added for every additional five minutes. For the full hour you pay thirty-six cents (cents), and for every hour, or fraction of an hour after the first at the same rate, five minutes being the minimum of time computed. A watch is inserted in the driver's box, so as to be in view of the occupant of the carriage, and the driver is obliged to go at the rate of four miles an hour—a very necessary proviso when you pay by the hour. This is certainly admirable in theory and practice; there is no opportunity for disputes. Everything is definite, and the driver when you enter his carriage, hands you a card with his number and the tariff of prices, calculated for every five minutes after the first fifteen. You both look at the watch when you start, and all is right.—Paris Letter.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. JOHN COLLINS will give instruction on the Piano Forte, Violin, Singing and Thorough Bass.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Also, Repaired and Tuned, a good Piano for \$100. Apply at his house, corner of Union and Grove Streets, Rockland, Dec. 8, 1857.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Deputy Sheriff

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

January 7, 1858.

Rockland Book Bindery.

WILLIAM A. BARKER, Book Binder

AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Spoftford Block, Main St. Rockland,

(Over E. R. SPEAR'S Bookstore)

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BINDING

of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

Blank Books Rule in Pattern and made to order.

N.B. Particular attention paid to binding Music, Magazines, &c. Old Books Re-bound.

Rockland, June 17, 1857.

H. O. BREWER & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

A. J. BREWER, Sept. 17, 1857. 6m38

Law Notice.

HAVING opened a Law Office in the city of

Rockland, under the firm name of

SAMUEL C. & W. F. FESSENDEN.

We are ready to attend to such professional business as

may be entrusted to our care.

SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN,

ROCKLAND, July 30, 1857. 32y

H. B. EATON, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & C.

MEMBER OF THE MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Member of the Homoeopathic College of Health &

DOCTOR EATON keeps constantly on hand the various

Homoeopathic Medicines.

BOOKS, MEDICINE CHESTS, ETC.

Calls left at the Telephone Office in Rockland, or at his

residence in Rockland will be promptly attended to.

Rockport, Oct. 1856. 12y4

G. D. SMITH

TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE,

Vocalization and Harmony,

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that

he can be found at MORSE BROTHERS, Music

He has permission to refer to the following gentlemen.

H. C. Berry, A. C. Spaulding,

W. C. Garrison, T. Williams,

P. Cobb, J. T. Berry,

W. H. T. Kimball, J. T. Berry,

Rockland, April 15, 1857. 16y

JACOB ROSEVELT & SON.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

CORDAGE, OIL, PAINT, TAR, PITCH

OAKUM & C.

SHIP STORES,

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

22 SOUTH ST. & 33 CENTRE SLIP.

STORAGE.

JACOB ROSEVELT, JACOB ROSEVELT, JR.

April 23, 1857. 17y

To the Ladies of Rockland.

MRS. J. R. ALBEE.

A GRADUATE of the Female Medical Col-

lege of Boston, and Member of the Female Medical

Association, Mass. After a successful practice of nine

years, she offers her services to the Ladies of Rockland,

and the adjoining communities in the profession of

MIDWIFERY.

And Physician in female complaints.

Residence: 100 Union St. and Willow Sts.

Rockland, Jan. 1857. 11y2

HARRIMAN & Co.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

Merchants,

25 CENTRE SLIP,

J. HARRIMAN, NEW YORK.

Geo. C. HARRIMAN, NEW YORK.

And solicitors for consignments of Linen &c. Also buy

and ship Provisions, Corn and Flour.

July 1, 1857. 15y7

FRANCIS HARRINGTON

MANUFACTURER OF

BLOCKS & PUMPS,

AT STEAM MILL, CP STAIRS,

ROCKLAND, ME.

February 18, 1857. 8y4

D. B. BRIDGPORT, N. TINSLEY PATE

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

BRIDGPORT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

ON THE CORNER 20 DOCK AND CARRY STS.,

ROCKLAND, ME.

They will make liberal Cash Advances on Com-

mitments to their address. They also will attend

to the shipping of goods for export.

PLUM FEED CORN & C.

REFERENCES: The Merchants of Rockland generally.

February 18, 1857. 8y4

J. C. LIBBY & SON,

HAVING purchased of Geo. L. Smith his ex-

clusive stock of

Stores and Hard-Ware,

and having since the purchase received and are still receiving

from Boston and elsewhere large additions to the stock,

feel it their duty to offer to the public of this well known

and public generally, as good an assortment in our line as can be found in the County;

and by close application and promptness in our business

hope to receive our share of the public patronage.

Rockland, Oct. 1857. 4y4

A. PARKER,

sail-Maker,

SPEARS WHARF,

ROCKLAND, ME.

DUCK, Trimmings, Bolt Rope and Twine con-

stantly on hand or furnished at short notice.

A L.

Banning of all kinds, Colors and Flags of every descrip-

tion. Tents, Awnings, &c., made to order in good style.

Orders and bills will be promptly attended to.

Rockland, Nov. 14, 1857. 6m4

L. W. HOWES,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

KIMBALL BLOCK,

ROCKLAND, ME.

Stratford notice to Bounty Land Claims.

FIVE hundred and has just received from Belfast, where

he has been in a very active practice about eight years,

about one-half of which period was the term of him of

Abbot & Howes.

On account of his extensive acquaintance in Waldo

County he is well qualified to do business in the Courts there

as well as in Lincoln.

Rockland, March 22, 1857

PETER TRACHER & BROTHER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

OFFICE, NO. 2 KIMBALL BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND, ME.

ROCKLAND, Feb. 21, 1856. R. P. E. TRACHER.

THORNDIKE HOTEL,

ROCKLAND MAINE.

— B Y —

S. G. DENNIS.

Rockland, Jan. 15, 1856. 2y4

GEO. L. HATCH,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

22 South Street, Up Stairs,

NEW YORK.

Wm. CREEVEY & FARWELL,

Commission Merchants and Ship

BLOCKERS.

Agents for "The Eagle Line" New York

Packets.

39 NATCHES STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

N. BOYNTON & CO.

Commission Merchants,

AND SELLING AGENTS FOR THE

ROBBINS CORDAGE CO.,

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

RUSSELL MILLS, and Mr. VERNON

DECK COMPANY.

are prepared to furnish Cordage and Duck of the best

quality, at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

8 ROYNTON, JR. Commercial Block,

AT HERVEY BOSTON. 16y

THOMAS FRYE,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE No. 4 Kimball Block, over the store of J. L. Wake

field. Dwelling House on Spring Street, opposite Dr. Eugene

Hughes House. ALL ORDERS BY DAY OR NIGHT

will be promptly attended to.

Nov. 10, 1854. 4y4

A Good Chance.

FOR MEN and Boys to get a good pair of

THICK BOOTS by leaving the Dollars with

BERY & RICHARDSON.

Rockland, Nov. 12, 1857. 4y4

## PRICES DOWN

—ON—

## DRY GOODS!

—AT—

LEWIS KAUFMAN'S.

Just opened and now ready for SALE

A VERY FULL STOCK OF

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS,

AND

VESTINGS.

THE Subscriber, being OBLIGED to sell, will

sell DRY GOODS

CHEAPER

than they can be bought this side of Boston, as may be

seen by the following scale of prices: